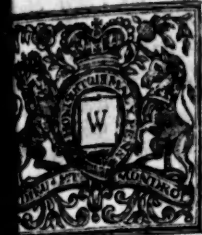


The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, JULY 31. 1735.

41° 28.

Continuation of an Enquiry into the Danger of multiplying Incapacities on the Gentlemen of England to sit in the House of Commons. Occasioned by the Officers Bill, &c.



WE have traced the *Self-denying Ordinance* from the Beginning to the Passing of it in the Long Parliament. We have seen this *Master-Piece* of Fraud, carried on with Design to change the whole Frame of Government, and that Design compassed by changing all the Officers of the State and the Army, under a Pretence that Members of Parliament ought not to hold Employments. The Religion of the Times was powerfully interposed to make this clamorous Demand for purging the Parliament, and from all Examination. The Power of the House of Commons was violently exerted, to force the Conscience of the Lords; and the whole House, with their Speaker and the Mace, went up to the Bar of the Lords, pressing them to pass the Ordinance: The Lords rejected it the next Day, from their Knowledge of the Ends which it was contrived to attain. The Faction employ'd all their Arts to blow up this Difference into a Flame, and never ceased to weary the great Men whom they wanted to remove, till they compounded for their Quiet, by giving up the Power of the State.

WHITELOCK tells us, that the EARLS of *Essex*, *Manchester*, and *Denbigh*, offer'd to lay down their commissions on the 2d of April 1645, and that the next Day the Ordinance passed both Houses.

THIS will be a lasting Warning to all Ages, that if Men would preserve their Liberties, they must be firm and unmoved, against all the tumultuous Attempts to take them. It was the fatal Complaint of those Times, that if the Faction which pass'd with so much Violence, had been steadily disputed with in either House, they could never have carried their Designs to any destructive Ends; but they were tamely submitted to by some, whilst others would not attend to give them Contradiction. They grew wanton in their Power, because they had too little Check from Opposition: And when they had borne down and trampled on the stoutest of the Adverse Party; when they had awed and worried Men into Compliance with their Demands, they did not scruple to shew their Designs in the fullest Lights, and to own, with Pride, all that they had recented as the most infamous Slander.

THIS was manifest in their Measures to keep their own Creatures in Employments, after this Ordinance had removed the Greatest Men in the Kingdom from having any Command.

MAY 10, 1645, both Houses ordered, that *Lieutenant General CROMWELL* should be dispensed with for his personal Attendance, and continue his Service and Command in the Army for Forty Days longer, notwithstanding the *Self-denying Ordinance*.

THIS, says *Whitelock*, was much spoken against by *Essex's* Party, as a Breach of that Ordinance, and a Discovery of the Intentions to continue who they pleased, and to remove the others from Commands, notwithstanding their former *Self-denying Pretences*; but the Houses judged this fit to be now done.

MAY 12. Ordered, That *Sir William Breyton*, *Sir Thomas Middleton*, and *Sir John Pryce*, Members of the House of Commons, should continue their Command where they are, for Forty Days longer, notwithstanding the *Self-denying Ordinance*.

And the Speaker was continued *Master of the Rolls*, till after *Trinity Term*.

INFINITE are the Instances on this Journal, by which they eluded this Ordinance, where they had Occasion to continue their own Instruments in Office, and shew'd the World what Uses this *Master Piece* of Fraud and Dissimulation was intended to serve.

BUT the most fatal and tragical Effects of this Project exceeded the Hopes and Expectations of its most sanguine Abettors: For, having divested the Members of both Houses of all Authority in the State or the Army; having modelled all the Offices, and chosen out fit Instruments for the Commands; they turn'd that Power

against the Parliament which they had wrested from the Parliament; and when the Army was commanded by Men, who neither had Interests in either House, nor Affections to their Authority, that very Army committed Violence upon both Houses, overturned the Constitution, overthrew the Publick Liberty, suppressed the House of Lords, secluded the greatest Part of the House of Commons, and vested the Legislative Power in a Military Force, which brought the King to the Scaffold, and subjected the whole People to the most lawless and tyrannical Oppressions.

SUCH were the horrible Consequences of this *Self-denying Ordinance*, which deprived all Men of Trust who were interested in the faithful Application of it, and raised up a Power too mighty for the Parliament to cope with, established in the Hands of those, who were neither their Members, their Servants, nor their Friends, and who led that Army to the Doors of the two Houses; which whilst it continued under the Command of the Members, would have made the Proposition fatal to the boldest Man alive, had any been so daring as to own it.

IT is absurd and unjust, to attribute this Effect merely to Military Power; had that Military Power continued in the Parliament, it never could have offer'd Violence to the Parliament: But it was by wresting Military Power from them, that wicked and designing Men became able to turn it upon them: And had they not, through their own Infatuation, given Place to Fraud, they never could have been the Victims of Force, but must have continued the Masters of the Army, had they not by their own Act made the Army Masters of the Parliament.

IT is this is not always the Intention of *Self-denying Laws*, yet I will affirm it is always the Tendency of them. Whoever by wresting all Offices out of the Houses of Parliament, shall thereby disable a Parliament to suppress a Faction, whilst that Faction shall arm themselves with all those Offices which they have wrested from the Parliament: Whoever, I say, shall succeed in this Project, will find themselves in a Condition to give the Law; and it is scarcely to be expected in such a Circumstance, that a Parliament, whose Members are stripped of all Personal Authority, will have Weight enough remaining to check the Exorbitance of such an omnipotent Faction.

IT was from these Struggles for Power, amongst those who set out as the Friends of Liberty, that the most virtuous Cause in the World, the Defence of the Constitution against the Enormities of a most arbitrary Reign was betray'd: So that if CHARLES THE SECOND'S Ministers, at the Time of his Restoration, had not been Men of incorruptible Fidelity to their Country, the Rights of the People had never been recovered: One Side having vested Sovereign Power in the Army, and the other Side being as zealous to establish Absolute Power in the Prince. The Odium with which the former had been attended, made the latter for a Season most Popular; and had not the King been then in the Hands of an upright Administration, the Liberties of this Nation had been completely abolished.

THESE unhappy Divisions were the Cause of all the publick Misfortunes, after the Power of the Crown was broken in *Charles the First's* Reign. *Whitelock* says in 1646, after the *Self-denying Ordinance* had passed, 'We may here take Notice of the Uncertainty of worldly Affairs; when the Parliament and their Army had subdued the common Enemy, then they quarrelled amongst themselves, the Army against the Parliament; when they were pretty well pieced together again, then the Apprentices and others make an Insurrection against the Army and Parliament.'

THUS we were in continual Perplexities and Dangers, and so it will be with all who shall engage in the like Troubles.

AGAIN, he observes in the Year 1649. 'THIS was a Year of great Perplexity and Danger as to the publick Affairs in the Cause of the Parliament. The publick Business stood on this Foot; if the Parliament had lost but one Battle, all who were engaged with them had been in Danger of Ruin, as to their Lives and Fortunes; and tho' they gained many Battles, yet their Enemies still continued of Power to raise fresh Parties and new Troubles against them.'

WHEN they were all subdued, so that not one Man appeared in Arms for the King, yet many appeared

against the Parliament; their own Friends turned to be their Enemies. Those who fought against the King's Party joined with the Parliament; and they fought together against the Cavaliers.

WHEN they were subdued, then the same Soldiers fought against their own Masters and Fellow Soldiers; witness the Agitators, Levellers, and Mutineers.

THOSE of the Army turned Head against Them from whom they had received Commissions to be an Army, and bent their Arms against those who had empowered them to bear Arms.

WE may from hence take Notice, of the vast Hazard Men undergo by engaging in such Affairs as these were, in which the Conquered were ruined, and the Conquerors did thereby but create to themselves new Wars and Troubles.

SUCCESS raised in many of them an Haughtiness of Mind, and a Roaming of Imagination; every one, or most of them, expected to have his private Fancy to be put in Action, and to be little less than Princes.

TO effect something dreamt on to this Purpose, many Wits were working; some were for one thing, some for another, and all were violent in their Way, and brought into several Parties and Factions.

THE Army was divided into Levellers and disciplined Soldiers; the Parliament was divided into Royalists and Republicans; the whole Nation was divided into Cavaliers and Parliamentarians.

THE Parliamentarians were again divided into Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists, Fifth Monarchy Men, and many other Persuasions; and none but the most miserable of all Cures for the sick State, no uniting of Divisions but by a greater Calamity, by the Sword.

WHEN the King's Party grew up to any Strength, then those of the Parliament Party united together to oppose the King's; and when that Work was done, then they fell at Variance amongst themselves.

THUS we find it was by the precedent Story, and this may be a sufficient Argument that there is neither Safety nor Discretion for any who can avoid it, to engage in Matters of this Nature.

WE who were engaged in those before-mentioned, were unexperienced in these Things, and in the Consequences of them, slipped into them by Degrees, and before many of us were aware of them: and by being once in, were, by little and little, plunged farther in, and knew not how to get out again.

BUT those that have the Examples and Warning of the Age preceding, and have in Part known, and heard their Fathers relate the Miseries and deep Calamities of the Civil War in their Days, and to both Parties, will be inexcusable if ever they engage in such Affairs; and may they never again see those sad Days, which have been in those Times whereof we read before.

I SHALL add to these Reflections of *Whitelock*, Part of his Speech against this *Self-denying Ordinance*, the first Time when it passed the House of Commons.

Mr. Speaker,

I AM one of that Number of your Servants, who have no Office of Employment but such as you are now about to except out of this Ordinance, nor have Ambition for any; and therefore may the more freely and indifferently, tho' with all Submission, offer my Reasons against it, as that which, I apprehend, may prove prejudicial to your Service.

IT hath been objected, That the Members of Parliament who are Officers, being of equal Power in Parliament, will not be so obedient to your Commands as others who have smaller Interest, and would not so much dispute with one another.

SURELY, Sir, those whose Interests are the same with your's, have the more Reason to obey your Commands than others, and have more to hazard by Disobedience than others can have, and in your Commands all your Members are involved, and it were strange if they should be backward to obey their own Orders.

NOR will the Contests be so frequent and high between them and other Officers, as it will be between those who will be of a more equal Condition.

BUT, Mr. Speaker, as you consider the Inconveniences if this Ordinance do not pass, so you will be pleased to consider the Inconvenience if it do pass.



' You will lay aside as brave Men, and who have served you with as much Courage, Wisdom, Faithfulness and Success as ever Men served their Country.

' I shall conclude with the Example of the Grecians and Romans, amongst whom, that the greatest Offices, both of Peace and War, were conferred upon their Senators; and their Reasons were, because they having greater Interests than others, were the more capable to do them the greatest Service.

' And having the same Interest with the Senate, and being present at all Debates, they understood their Business the better, and were less apt to break that Trust, which so nearly concerned their private Interests, which were involved with the publick; and the better they understood their Business, the better Service might be expected from them.

' SIR, I humbly submit the Application to your Judgment. Your Ancestors did the same; they thought the Members of Parliament fittest to be employed in the greatest Offices: I hope you will be of the same Judgment, and not at this Time pass this Ordinance, thereby to discourage your faithful Servants.'

FRA. WALSHINGHAM.

Yesterday arrived two Mails from Flanders, one from France, and one from Holland, being all that are due from thence.

Naples, July 12.

WE have received from Palermo a printed Account of the publick Entry which Don Carlos made there on the 30th ult. in the Morning.

His Highness was received upon the Plain of St. Erasmus by the Guards, and being accompany'd by the Grandees, the Deputies and the Nobility of the City, he enter'd it on Horseback under a Canopy through the Gate of the Greeks, with the Acclamations of the People, to whom Money was distributed. When he arrived at the Dome, he ascended the Throne, where after the singing of Te Deum, the Clergy and Barons of the Kingdom pay'd their Homage to him, and his Highness swore to maintain their Privileges. The City of Palermo has presented him with one Crimson Damask Tent laced with Gold, containing four Apartments, and another Tent of Cloth of Gold, with six easy Chairs, six Stools, six little Tables of Agat, and six Looking-Glasses, with Pillars of Lapis Lazuli. Don Carlos is this Day returned hither; and a Pragmatick is issued against Extravagance in Lace, and in Embroidery of Gold and Silver, which also forbids the keeping of a superfluous Number of Coaches, Footmen, &c.

Ferrara, July 20. They write from Rome, that the Archbishoprick of Toledo will, in the next Consistory, be granted to Don Louis, the youngest Infante of Spain, that till he be of Age, the Revenues will be administer'd by a Coadjutor, who is to be the Bishop of Cordova; that on the other hand all Pretensions to the Duchy of Castro are to be renounced, and that all the Affairs which are in Dispute between the two Courts of Rome and Spain, are to be regulated. The Trenches were open'd before Mirandola on the 17th; but little Advance is made in the Siege, because of the continual Fire of the Garrison; and Colonel Genz who commands there, seems resolv'd to defend it to the last Extremity. The Prince de Castiglione having been at St. Martin de Bozolo to pay a Visit to the King of Sardinia and to the Marshal de Noailles, he was received with Beat of Drum, &c. and had Assurance given him that he shall be restored to his Principality. The Report that a new Coin was current in the King of Sardinia's Army, with that Prince's Title as Duke of Milan, is without Foundation.

Vienna, July 25. The old Count Maximilian of Staremburg, who was lately remarried, had a Fit of an Apoplexy Yesterday, and continues very ill. 'Tis said that a Marriage is concluded between Prince Anthony William, Brother to the Marquis of Baden-Baden, and the Princess, eldest Daughter of the Duke d'Arenberg. There is Advice from Constantinople of another Battle between the Armies of Persia and the Porte, wherein the Turks were totally defeated, by the following Stratagem. During the Heat of the Battle, Kouli-Kan the Persian General feigned a Retreat, and actually retired with his Army towards a neighbouring Forest, to which the Enemy pursued him with great Fury, imagining that they had already obtain'd a compleat Victory; but when they were arrived pretty near the Wood, the Persian General on a sudden wheel'd about with his Army, and opening to the Right and Left, he made such a Discharge upon the Enemy from his Artillery, which had till then

been conceal'd, that the Turks fell in Heaps; and at the same time Kouli-Kan finding their Army in the utmost Disorder, attack'd them again with great Fury, and oblig'd them to abandon their Camp with considerable Loss. The Particulars of this bloody Action, of which the Emperor gave an Account Yesterday to the Pope's Nuncio, are expected every Day.

Castiglione d'Estivere, July 26. Some Days ago ten Marauders, who were stragling about without Leave of their Officer, having been apprehended by the Grand Provost of the Army, the Marshal de Noailles condemn'd three of them to be put to Death, and the Lot fell upon a Foot Soldier, a Cuirassier, and a Corporal. The latter being esteem'd by all the Officers as the bravest Soldier in the Army, they made all possible Interest to obtain his Pardon from the Marshal; but he could not be prevail'd on to grant it: However, they managed it so, that during the Execution of the other two, the Corporal made his Escape. This so provok'd the Marshal, that he caus'd the Grand Provost to be arrest'd, and threaten'd to cashier him; which the Corporal hearing, came back and surrendered himself to Prison; whereupon the Provost went and threw himself at the Feet of the Marshal, who was pleas'd to pardon them both.

Copenhagen, July 26. The Negotiations with the Deputies of Hamburg are intirely suspended, and 'tis said they are shortly to return home.

Heidelberg, July 31. We have received Advice, that the first Column of the Russian Troops, consisting of 13,000 effective Men, was already arriv'd in the Bishoprick of Wurtzburg, and that the second Column, consisting of 17,000, had also reach'd the Frontiers of Bohemia.

LONDON.

Letters by Yesterday's Mail from Paris say, that the late Viscount Bolingbroke arriv'd there from this City the 13th Instant, and has taken up his Lodgings at the House of the Marquis de Matignon.

They write from Honiton of the 27th, that the notorious Henry Rogers was brought to that Place the Night before, by a Party of Sir Robert Rich's Dragoons, and was expect'd at Exeter the next Morning, from which Place he is to be guarded by a Party of Brigadier Barryll's Regiment to Launceston.

Last Monday and Tuesday the following Persons were robb'd by the Foot-pads cruising on the Borders of Kensington and Brumpton, Mr. Brown and Mr. Fox, returning from a Gentleman's Funeral at Chiswick, were robb'd between Kensington and the Gore, by two Foot-pads, of two Rings and their Money: Mr. Jackson a Surgeon, was robb'd by a single Foot-pad near Bloody-bridge of near 4 l. in Money and his Case of Instruments.

Last Saturday Mr. Horner's Grey Horse, Revenge, ran against Mr. Isaacson's Bay Gelding, from Hammer-smith to Stains, for 40 Guineas a Side, which was won by the former.

To-morrow being the First of August, the Hon. Artillery Company will perform an Exercise at Arms in Honour of the Day.

The same Day Mr. Dogget's annual Badge and Coat will be row'd for on the River of Thames, from the Old Swan to the Swan at Chelsea, by six young Watermen that were out of the Time of their Apprenticeship this Year.

Yesterday Morning at 6 o'Clock, Mrs. King coming from her Lodging at Edgware to London, was attack'd near Paddington by a Foot Pad, who attempted to rifle her; but she had the Courage to seize him, and held him till a Gentleman on Horseback came up to her Assistance, who jumping off of his Horse to seize the Fellow, he at that Instant knock'd the Woman down with a short Truncheon, and made his Escape across the Fields, notwithstanding several Persons went in Pursuit of him.

By an Oversight, an old Paragraph from Lynn happen'd to be printed in a few of Yesterday's Gazetteer's, in the room of a more modern Article; but the Mistake was soon discover'd, and rectify'd, by leaving it out of the far greater Number of that Impression.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 139 1-4th. India 146 1-8th. South Sea 83, for the Opening. Old Annuity 106 7-8ths. New ditto 105 1-half to 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 93 1-4th. Royal Assurance 96. London Assurance 12 1-4th to 3-8ths. African 15. India Bonds 4 l. 14 s. to 15 s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 2 l. 14 s. Premium. South Sea Bonds 2 l. 19 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 8 l. 2 s. 6 d. Premium. Salt Talties 3 l. Premium. English Copper 2 l. 2 s. Premium. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 1 l. 10 s. to 2 l. per Cent. Discount.

LONDON:

Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

Admiralty Office, July 18, 1733

HIS Majesty being graciously pleas'd by his Warrant under his Royal Sign Manual, dated the 10th of June, 1733, to establish certain Rules and Orders for the better Government of the Charity for the Relief of poor Widows of Commission and Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy: These are to give Notice to such Widows as aforesaid, whose Husbands died on or since the 30th of August, 1732, that Copies of the said Rules and Orders are lodged with the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; and also with the Clerks of the Chancery at Deptford and Woolwich, and the Naval Officers at Harwich, Deal, and Kinsale; where they may be inform'd of all Particulars which entitle such Widows to the Benefit of the said Charity, and receive the proper Certificates for that Purpose: But such Widows who live at too great a Distance from the Places aforesaid, may apply by Letter to Thomas Corbett, Esq. at the Admiralty Office, who will send them all necessary Information. And the Court of Assistants for Management of the said Charity do hereby give Notice, that they will meet at the Admiralty Office on Tuesday the 9th of September, at Eight of the Clock in the Morning, to receive Claims of such Widows, as shall be qualified according to the said Rules and Orders.

This Day is Published,

(Price bound 3 s. 6 d.)

A TREATISE of the RHEUMATISM, as well Acute as Chronical. With Observations upon the various Causes that may produce them: And the METHOD of CURE subjoin'd to every distinct Species of that Distemper.

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